

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

# PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS

ISSUED UNDER THE  
GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934



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## CONTENTS

	Page
<b>ARTICLE I. General provisions-----</b>	1
II. Conditions under which gold may be acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account-----	6
III. Gold for industrial, professional, and artistic use-----	9
IV. Gold for the purpose of settling international balances, and for other purposes-----	13
V. Gold for other purposes not inconsistent with the purposes of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934-----	13
VI. Purchase of gold by mints-----	17
VII. Sale of gold by mints-----	19
VIII. Transitory provisions-----	20

## APPENDIX

Gold Reserve Act of 1934, January 30, 1934-----	21
Proclamation by the President extending powers conferred by section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and section 43 of the Act approved May 12, 1933-----	28
Amendment to Gold Reserve Act of 1934, January 23, 1937-----	30
Instructions issued pursuant to section 8a of the Provisional Regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934:	
No. 1. March 11, 1937-----	30
General rulings issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and regulations issued pursuant thereto:	
No. 1. February 20, 1934-----	30
No. 2. March 2, 1934-----	31
No. 3. August 31, 1934-----	32
No. 4. November 26, 1934-----	32
No. 5. December 31, 1934-----	33



# PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

## ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

**SECTION 1. Authority for regulations.**—These regulations, deemed necessary and proper by the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the purposes of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, under authority of said Act.

**SEC. 2. Scope.**—Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5 of these regulations refer particularly to section 3 of the act; and articles 6 and 7 refer particularly to sections 8 and 9, respectively, thereof.

The provisions of these regulations may be revoked or modified at any time and any license outstanding at the time of such revocation or modification shall be modified thereby to the extent provided in such revocation or modification.

**SEC. 3. Titles and subtitles.**—The titles and subtitles of these regulations are inserted for purposes of ready reference and are not to be construed as constituting a part of these regulations.

**SEC. 4. Definitions.**—As used in these regulations, the term—

“Act” means the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934.

“United States” means the Government of the United States, or, where used to denote a geographical area, means the continental United States and all other places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“Continental United States” means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska.

“Currency of the United States” means currency which is legal tender in the continental United States, and includes United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, gold certificates, silver certificates,

Federal Reserve notes, and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

“Person” means any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, including the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Reserve banks, and Federal Reserve agents.

“Mint” means a United States mint or assay office, and wherever authority is conferred upon a “mint” such authority is conferred upon the person locally in charge of the respective United States mint or assay office acting in accordance with the instructions of the Director of the Mint or the Secretary of the Treasury.

“Mint district” means one of the following areas:

The mint district of Philadelphia, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The mint district of New York, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Panama Canal Zone.

The mint district of Denver, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

The mint district of San Francisco, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada, and the Territories and possessions of the United States not specifically included in other mint districts.

The mint district of Seattle, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska.

The mint district of New Orleans, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

“Gold coin” means any coin containing gold as a major element, including gold coin of a foreign country.

“Gold bullion” means any gold which has been put through a process of smelting or refining, and which is in such state or condition that its value depends primarily upon the gold content and not upon its form; but it does not include metals containing less than 5 troy ounces of fine gold per short ton, nor does it include gold coin.

“Fabricated gold” means gold which has, in good faith and not for the purpose of evading, or enabling others to evade, the provisions of the Act or of these regulations, been processed or manu-

factured for some one or more specific and customary industrial, professional, or artistic uses, but does not include gold coin or scrap gold.

“Scrap gold” means gold sweepings and fabricated gold, the value of which depends primarily upon its gold content and not upon its form, which is no longer held for the use for which it was processed or manufactured.

Wherever reference is made in these regulations to *equivalents as between dollars or currency of the United States and gold*, \$1 or \$1 face amount of any currency of the United States equals such a number of grains of gold, nine tenths fine, as, at the time referred to, are contained in the standard unit of value, that is, so long as the President shall not have altered by proclamation the weight of the gold dollar under the authority of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, as heretofore and by the Act amended, twenty-five and eight tenths grains of gold, nine tenths fine, and thereafter such a number of grains of gold, nine tenths fine, as the President shall have fixed under such authority.

Wherever reference is made in these regulations to “articles” or “sections”, the reference is, unless otherwise indicated, to the designated articles and sections of these regulations.

**SEC. 5. General provisions affecting applications, affidavits, and reports.**—Every application, affidavit, and report required to be made hereunder shall be made upon the appropriate form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and, except insofar as these regulations may otherwise specify, shall be executed under oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths. Duplicate copies properly executed shall be filed with the agencies designated in these regulations for that purpose. Action upon any application or affidavit may be withheld pending the furnishing of any or all of the information required in such forms or of such additional information as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the agency authorized or directed to act hereunder. There shall be attached to the applications, affidavits, or reports such instruments as may be required by the terms thereof and such further instruments as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by such agency. Whenever additional information is requested it shall be furnished under oath.

**SEC. 6. General provisions affecting licenses.**—(1) Licenses issued pursuant to these regulations shall be upon the appropriate form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Licenses shall be non-transferable and shall entitle the licensee to acquire, transport, melt or treat, import, export, or earmark or hold in custody for foreign or domestic account, gold only in such form and to the extent per-

mitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, these regulations and such licenses.

(2) Licenses may be modified or revoked at any time in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury acting directly, or through the agency which issued the license, or any other agency designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the event that a license is modified or revoked (other than by a modification or revocation of these regulations), the Secretary of the Treasury, or the agency through which the license was issued, or such other agency designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall advise the licensee by letter mailed to the address of the licensee set forth in the application. The licensee, upon receipt of such advice, shall forthwith surrender his license as directed in such advice. If the license has been modified but not revoked, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the agency through which the original license was issued, shall thereupon issue a modified license.

(3) No license issued hereunder shall authorize the licensee to hold any gold coin, or any gold melted by any person from gold coin, unless the license contains a specific provision to that effect.

(4) No license issued hereunder shall exempt the licensee from the duty of complying with the legal requirements of any State or Territory or local authority.

(5) No license shall be issued to any person doing business under a name which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury or the designated agency issuing the license, is designed or is likely to induce the belief that gold is purchased, treated, or sold on behalf of the United States or for the purpose of carrying out any policy of the United States.

SEC. 7. General provisions affecting export licenses.—At the time any license to export gold is issued, the Federal Reserve bank or mint issuing the same shall transmit a copy thereof to the collector of customs at the port of export designated in the license. Collectors of customs shall not permit the export or transportation from the continental United States of gold in any form except upon surrender of a license to export, a copy of which has been received by him from the Federal Reserve bank or the mint issuing such license: *Provided, however,* That the export, or transportation from the continental United States, of fabricated gold may be permitted subject to the provisions of section 16 (2): *And provided further,* That gold held by the Federal Reserve banks under article IV may be exported for the purposes of such article without a license. The collector of customs to whom a license to export is surrendered shall cancel such license and return it to the Federal Reserve bank or mint which issued the same. In the event that the shipment is to be made

by mail, a copy of the export license shall be sent to the postmaster of the post office designated in the application, who will act under the instructions of the Postmaster General in regard thereto.

**SEC. 8. General provisions affecting import licenses.**—No gold in any form imported into the United States shall be permitted to enter until the person importing such gold shall have satisfied the collector of customs at the port of entry that he holds a license authorizing him to import such gold or that such gold may be imported without a license under the provisions of article II or IV. Postmasters receiving packages containing gold will deliver such gold subject to the instructions of the Postmaster General.

**SEC. 8a. Certificates with respect to Imported Gold.**—Collectors of Customs shall, upon receipt of instructions <sup>1</sup> issued from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, refuse entry into the continental United States of gold in the form and condition described in such instructions, which is exported from the country or countries specified in such instructions, unless there is filed with the Collector of Customs at the port of entry a certificate duly certified by an officer of the country from which the gold is exported to the effect that such gold was or may be lawfully exported from such country.

**SEC. 9. Forms available.**—Any form, the use of which is prescribed in these regulations, may be obtained at, or on written request to, any United States mint or assay office, Federal Reserve bank, and at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

**SEC. 10. Representations by licensees.**—Licensees may include in public and private representations or statements the clause "licensed on form TGL ----- (here inserting the number of the form of license held by the licensee) pursuant to the regulations prescribed under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934", but any representation or statement which might induce the belief that the licensee is acting or is especially privileged to act on behalf of or for the United States, or is purchasing, treating, or selling gold for the United States, or in any way dealing in gold for the purpose of carrying out any policy of the United States, shall be a violation of the conditions of the license. Each agency issuing licenses hereunder which receives notice of any such representations or statements made by or with the acquiescence of any licensee shall promptly notify the Secretary of the Treasury in order that he may advise it whether or not the license of the person making such representations or statements, or permitting such representations or statements to be made, should be revoked.

**SEC. 10a. Business names and representations generally.**—No person doing business under a name which is designed or is likely to induce the belief that gold is being purchased, treated, or sold on behalf of

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<sup>1</sup> See appendix, p. 30, for Instructions issued pursuant to this section.

the United States, or for the purpose of carrying out any policy of the United States, or making representations or statements which might induce the belief that such person is acting or is especially privileged to act on behalf of or for the United States, or is purchasing, treating, or selling gold for the United States, or in any way dealing in gold for the purpose of carrying out any policy of the United States, may acquire, transport, melt or treat, import, export or earmark or hold in custody for foreign or domestic account any gold under authority of article II or III of these regulations.

SEC. 11. Penalties.—Any gold withheld, acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody in violation of the Act, or of any regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations, or of any licenses issued pursuant thereto or hereto, shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law; and, in addition, any person failing to comply with the provisions of the Act or of any such regulations or licenses shall be subject to a penalty equal to twice the value of the gold in respect of which such failure occurred.

## ARTICLE II. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GOLD MAY BE ACQUIRED AND HELD, TRANSPORTED, MELTED OR TREATED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, OR EARMARKED OR HELD IN CUSTODY FOR FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC ACCOUNT.

SEC. 12. Gold in any form may be acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account (except on behalf of the United States), only to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, these regulations or licenses issued pursuant to these regulations.

SEC. 13. Transportation of gold.—Gold may be transported by carriers for persons who are licensed to hold and transport such gold or who are permitted by these regulations to hold and transport gold without a license.

SEC. 14. Gold situated outside of the United States.—Gold in any form situated outside of the United States may be acquired, transported, melted or treated, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account without the necessity of holding a license.

SEC. 15. Gold situated in the possessions of the United States.—Gold in any form (other than United States gold coin) situated in places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States beyond the limits of the continental United States may be acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for

the account of persons other than residents of the continental United States, by persons not domiciled in the continental United States: *Provided, however,* That gold may be transported from the continental United States to the possessions of the United States only under license for export issued pursuant to sections 25 (3), 32, 33, or 34, or, if fabricated gold, subject to the conditions specified in section 16 (2).

SEC. 16. Fabricated gold.—(1) Fabricated gold may be acquired, transported within the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic account without the necessity of holding a license therefor: *Provided, however,* That it may be transported from the continental United States to other places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States only subject to the conditions hereinafter specified in paragraph (2) of this section.

(2) Fabricated gold may be exported, or transported from the continental United States, without the necessity of obtaining a license, provided that an affidavit shall have been executed on form TG-10 and filed in duplicate with the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment from the continental United States or with the Postmaster at the place of mailing; and such Collector or Postmaster shall have endorsed on the duplicate copy of such affidavit that he is satisfied that the shipment from the continental United States is not being made for the purpose of holding or disposing of the fabricated gold outside of the continental United States primarily for the value of the gold content: *Provided, further,* That persons leaving the continental United States may carry with them fabricated gold owned by them and for their personal use in its fabricated form of a fine gold content not exceeding 15 ounces without the necessity of filing such affidavit or obtaining an export license: *And provided further,* That fabricated gold of which not more than 80 per cent of the total value is attributable to the gold content thereof may be exported or transported from the continental United States without the necessity of filing such affidavit or obtaining an export license.

SEC. 17. Metals containing gold.—Metals containing not more than 5 troy ounces of fine gold per short ton may be acquired, transported within the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic account without the necessity of obtaining a license therefor. Such metals may be melted or treated, exported, and held in custody for foreign account only to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in or pursuant to article III.

SEC. 18. Unmelted scrap gold.—Unmelted scrap gold (such as old jewelry, watch cases, optical frames, dental crowns and bridges, and the like, which have not been melted, but not including filings, clippings, pieces, and the like) may be acquired, transported within

the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic account in amounts not exceeding at any one time 35 troy ounces of fine gold without the necessity of holding a license therefor: *Provided, however,* That no gold which has been held at any time in noncompliance with the act of March 9, 1933, any Executive orders or orders of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder, or in noncompliance with the regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pursuant thereto, or which has been acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, earmarked, or held in custody in violation of the Act or of regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations, or any licenses issued pursuant thereto, may be acquired, transported within the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic account under authority of this section.

*Persons holding licenses on form TGL-12, TGL-13, or TGL-14, or acquiring, transporting, importing or holding gold pursuant to section 21 of these regulations, may not acquire, transport, import or hold any gold under authority of this section.*

SEC. 19. Gold in its natural state.—Gold in its natural state (i. e., gold recovered from natural sources which has not been melted, smelted, or refined or otherwise treated by heating or by a chemical or electrical process) may be acquired, transported within the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic account without the necessity of holding a license therefor.

Gold amalgam which results from the addition of mercury to gold in its natural state recovered from natural deposits in the United States or a place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, may be heated to a temperature sufficient to separate the mercury from the gold (but not to the melting temperature of gold) without a license by the person who recovered the gold from such deposits, or his duly authorized agent or employee. The retort sponge resulting from such heating of such gold amalgam may be held and transported by such person without a license: *Provided, however, that no such person may hold at any one time an amount of such retort sponge which exceeds in fine gold content 200 troy ounces.* Such retort sponge may be acquired from such persons by the United States or by persons holding licenses on form TGL-13 or TGL-14, but by no other person.

Except as provided in article II, and in section 33, gold in its natural state may be melted or treated or exported only to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, or pursuant to, article III.

SEC. 20. Rare coin.—Gold coin of recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coin (but not including quarter eagles,

otherwise known as \$2.50 pieces, unless held, together with rare and unusual coin and as part of a collection for historical, scientific, or numismatic purposes, containing not more than four quarter eagles of the same date and design, and struck by the same mint) may be acquired and held, transported within the United States, imported or held in custody for domestic account without the necessity of holding a license therefor. Such coin may be exported only under license on form TGL-11 issued by the Director of the Mint. Application for such a license shall be executed on form TG-11 and filed with the Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

### ARTICLE III. GOLD FOR INDUSTRIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND ARTISTIC USE

SEC. 21. Thirty-five-ounce Exemption.—Any person regularly engaged in an industry, profession, or art, who requires gold for legitimate, customary, and ordinary use therein may import unmelted scrap gold, and may acquire from the sources enumerated below gold in any form and may hold, transport, and melt and treat gold in any form which has been so acquired or imported or which is lawfully held by such person, for the purposes specified in subdivisions A and B below, without the necessity of obtaining a license therefor, provided the aggregate amount of such gold does not exceed at any one time\* 35 troy ounces of fine gold:

- A. In any form, *for fabrication or use by such person* in the industry, profession, or art in which he is engaged;
- B. In the form of *unmelted scrap*, for furnishing in *unmelted form* to persons authorized under these regulations or licenses issued pursuant hereto to acquire unmelted scrap gold, or for offering in *unmelted form* for sale to the United States.

Such persons are authorized under this section to acquire, for the purposes enumerated above, only gold which is—

- (1) held by a person authorized to hold it in such form and amount under a license on form TGL-12 or TGL-13;
- (2) held by a person authorized to hold and dispose of it in such form and amount under a license on form TGL-14;
- (3) held by a person who, under these regulations, is authorized to hold and dispose of such gold in such form and amount without a license; or
- (4) offered for sale by a United States mint or assay office.

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\*The amount which may thus be acquired, held, transported or imported is in addition to gold which may be acquired, held, transported and imported without a license under any section of these regulations other than section 18.

Persons acquiring, holding, transporting, melting, treating or importing gold under authority of this section are *not* authorized—

- (1) to sell or otherwise dispose of gold, except in the form of unmelted scrap gold (as provided in subdivision B above), fabricated gold, metals containing not more than 5 troy ounces of fine gold per short ton, or gold in its natural state: *Provided, however,* That gold filings, clippings and the like, which are not acquired by any such person in such form, but which accrue directly from, and as a result of, the legitimate, customary, and ordinary conduct of the industry, profession, or art in which such person is engaged, may be disposed of in that form to persons who are authorized under licenses issued pursuant to these regulations to acquire such gold, or may be offered in that form for sale to the United States;
- (2) to acquire, hold, transport, melt or treat, or import gold coin or gold derived by any person from gold coin or any gold which has been held at any time in noncompliance with the act of March 9, 1933, any Executive orders or orders of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder, or in non-compliance with the regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pursuant thereto, or which has been acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or held in custody in violation of the Act or of regulations issued thereunder including these regulations or any licenses issued pursuant thereto.

Persons holding licenses on form TGL-12, TGL-13, or TGL-14, or acquiring, transporting, importing, or holding gold pursuant to section 18 of these regulations may not acquire, hold, transport, import, or melt or treat any gold under authority of this section.

SEC. 22. Licenses required.—Except as permitted in article II and in section 21 of this Article, gold may be acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked for industrial, professional, or artistic use only to the extent permitted by licenses issued under section 23 hereof.

SEC. 23. Purposes for which licenses shall be issued.—The mints shall issue licenses authorizing the acquisition and holding, transportation, melting and treating, importing, exporting, and holding for domestic account of gold which the mint is satisfied is required for legitimate and customary use in industry, profession, or art, by an applicant regularly engaged in the mint district of such mint (1) in the business of furnishing or processing gold for industry, profession, or art, or for sale to the United States, (2) in an industry,

profession, or art in which stocks of gold in excess of 25 fine ounces are required to be maintained by the applicant.

**SEC. 24. Applications.**—Every application for a license under section 23 shall be made on form TG-12 (except that applications for export shall be made on form TG-15) and shall be filed in duplicate with the United States mint for the mint district in which is located the applicant's principal place of business. No person shall make application to more than one mint; and, in the event any one person is, through misrepresentation or mistake, issued a license under this article by more than one mint, all licenses issued to such person shall be void from the date of issuance to such person of a license by a second mint. Every applicant for a license under section 23 shall state in his application whether or not any applications have been filed by or licenses issued to any partnership, association, or corporation in which the applicant has a substantial interest or if the applicant is a partnership, association, or corporation, by or to a person having a substantial interest in such partnership, association, or corporation. No mint shall issue any license to any person if in its judgment more than one license for the same purpose will be held for the principal use or benefit of the same persons or interests. Any person licensed under this article acquiring a principal interest in any partnership, association, or corporation holding a license under this article for this purpose shall immediately so inform the mints which issued the licenses.

**SEC. 25. Licenses.**—(1) Upon receipt of the application and after making such investigation of the case as it may deem advisable, the mint, if satisfied that gold is necessary for the legitimate and customary requirements of the applicant's industry, profession, art, or business, shall issue to the applicant a license on form TGL-12, TGL-13, or TGL-14, whichever is designated in rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury for the kind of business, industry, profession, or art in which the applicant is engaged.

(2) Licenses issued under this article may entitle the licensee to acquire and hold not to exceed a maximum amount specified therein, which amount shall not be greater than the estimated requirements of the licensee for a period of 3 months; and such license may authorize the licensee to transport such gold from place to place within the United States, melt or treat it to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of the industry, profession, or art for which it was acquired and held or otherwise to carry out the purposes for which it is held under license, and may authorize the licensee to import gold so long as the maximum amount of gold held after importation does not exceed the maximum amount authorized by the license to be held.

(3) No license on form TGL-12, TGL-13, or TGL-14, shall authorize the licensee to export or transport from the continental United States, without a supplementary license on form TGL-15 issued by the mint which issued the license on form TGL-12, TGL-13, or TGL-14, gold in any form (except that fabricated gold may be exported or transported from the continental United States subject to the conditions specified in section 16 (2)). Export licenses on form TGL-15 shall be issued only with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon application made on form TG-15 showing to the satisfaction of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury that the export or transport from the continental United States is for a specific and customary industrial, professional, or artistic use connected with the applicant's business, and not for the purpose of using or holding or disposing of such gold beyond the limits of the continental United States as, or in lieu of, money, or for the value of its gold content.

(4) No license issued under this article shall entitle the licensee to acquire and hold, transport, melt or treat, import or export, or hold in custody any gold coin.

**SEC. 26. Records.**—Every person holding a license issued pursuant to section 23 shall keep exact records of all his acquisitions and deliveries of gold. His records shall contain the name, address, and license number of each person from whom he acquires, or to whom he delivers, gold (other than fabricated gold) and shall show the amount, date, and description of each such acquisition and delivery, and such records shall be available for examination by a representative of the Treasury Department for at least 1 year after the date of the disposition of such gold. If the person from whom such gold is acquired, or to whom such gold is delivered, does not have a license such records shall show, in lieu of the license number of such person, the section of these regulations pursuant to which such gold was held or acquired by such person.

**SEC. 27. Reports.**—Every person holding a license on form TGL-12, TGL-13, or TGL-14 shall make quarterly reports on form TGR-12, TGR-13, or TGR-14, respectively, for the quarterly periods ending on the last days of January, April, July, and October, respectively, and shall file such reports with the Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C. Reports on form TGR-12 and TGR-14 shall be filed within 15 days, and reports on form TGR-13 shall be filed within 25 days, after the termination of the quarterly period for which such reports are made.

**ARTICLE IV. GOLD FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTLING INTERNATIONAL BALANCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

SEC. 28.—The Federal Reserve banks may from time to time acquire from the United States by redemption of gold certificates in accordance with section 6 of the Act, such amounts of gold bullion as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, are necessary to settle international balances or to maintain the equal purchasing power of every kind of currency of the United States. Such banks may also acquire gold (*other than United States gold coin*) abroad or may acquire gold (*other than United States gold coin*) in the United States which has not been held in noncompliance with the Executive orders, or the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued under sections 2 and 3 of the Act of March 9, 1933, entitled “An act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking and for other purposes”, or in noncompliance with any regulations or rulings made thereunder or licenses issued pursuant thereto, or acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account in violation of the Act or regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations.

SEC. 29.—The gold acquired under section 28 may be held, transported, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account for the purposes of settling international balances or maintaining the equal purchasing power of every kind of currency of the United States: *Provided*, That if the gold is not used for such purposes within 6 months from the date of acquisition, it shall (unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall have extended the period within which such gold may be so held) be paid and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States against payment therefor by credits in equivalent amounts in dollars in the accounts authorized under the sixteenth paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended.

SEC. 30.—The provisions of this article shall not be construed to permit any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, other than a Federal Reserve bank, to acquire gold for the purposes specified in this article, or to permit any person to acquire gold from a Federal Reserve bank except to the extent that his license issued hereunder specifically so provides.

**ARTICLE V. GOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES OF THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934**

SEC. 31.—**Licenses required.**—Gold may be acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account, for purposes other than

those specified in articles III and IV not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act only to the extent permitted in article II or under a license issued under section 32, 33, or 34.

SEC. 32.—*Gold imported in gold-bearing materials for reexport.*—The United States assay office at New York or the United States mint at San Francisco shall issue licenses on form TGL-16, authorizing the export of gold which such assay office or mint is satisfied was refined (or is equivalent to gold refined) from gold-bearing materials imported into the United States, provided such gold is imported, acquired, and held, transported, melted and treated as permitted in article II or in accordance with a license issued under section 23 hereof and subject to the following provisions:

1. *Notation upon entry.*—Upon the formal entry into the United States of any gold-bearing materials, the importer shall declare to the collector of customs at the port where the material is formally entered that the importation is made with the intention of exporting the gold refined therefrom. The collector shall make on the entry a notation to this effect and forward a copy of the entry to the United States assay office at New York or to the United States mint at San Francisco, whichever is designated by the importer.

2. *Sampling and assaying.*—Promptly upon the receipt of each importation of gold-bearing material at the plant where it is first to be treated, it shall be weighed, sampled, and assayed for the gold content. A reserve commercial sample shall be retained by such plant for at least 1 year from the date of importation, unless the assay is sooner verified by the Treasury Department.

3. *Plant records.*—The importer shall cause an exact record, covering each importation, to be kept at the plant of first treatment. The records shall show the gross wet weight of the importation, the weight of containers, if any, the net wet weight, the percentage and weight of moisture, the net dry weight, and the gold content shown by the settlement assay. An attested copy of such record shall be filed promptly with the assay office at New York or the mint at San Francisco, whichever has been designated to receive a copy of the entry. The plant records herein required to be kept shall be available for examination by a representative of the Treasury Department for at least 1 year after the date of the disposition of such gold.

4. *Application for export license.*—Not later than 3 months from the date of entry the importer shall file with the New York assay office or the mint at San Francisco, whichever has been designated to receive a copy of the entry, an application on form TG-16 for a permit to export refined gold not in excess of the amount shown by the settlement sheet covering the importation. The application

shall be accompanied by two duly attested copies of the settlement sheet.

5. *Issuance of serial numbered certificates.*—If the mint is satisfied as to the accuracy of the data shown on such application, it shall issue to the importer a dated serial numbered certificate, which shall show the amount of gold specified by the application and the amount specified by the settlement sheet. The Director of the Mint shall prescribe the form of such certificate.

6. *Issuance of export license.*—Upon delivery of the serial numbered certificate to the assay office at New York or to the mint at San Francisco, whichever has issued the certificate, within 120 days from the date the certificate was issued, the mint shall issue to the applicant an export license on form TGL-16 to export refined gold in an amount not exceeding the amount specified in the settlement sheet as shown on such certificate.

7. *Exportation prior to receipt of settlement sheet.*—Upon a showing in the application that an exportation with respect to any gold-bearing materials imported into the United States for refining is necessary prior to the time the settlement sheet can be procured, the assay office at New York or the mint at San Francisco, whichever was designated by the importer, may receive the application with duplicate certified copies of the report of the applicant's actual test assay. If prior reports of such applicant have been approximately substantiated by the settlement sheets, a license to export up to 90 percent of the amount of gold which such report estimates will be realized from such gold-bearing materials may be granted.

SEC. 33. *Gold imported for reexport.*—Gold may be imported, and transported for prompt export, and exported, without the necessity of holding a license, provided the gold is exported promptly and remains under customs custody throughout the period during which it is within the customs limits of the United States. Except as provided in the foregoing sentence, gold may be imported for reexport, held, and transported within the United States under the provisions of this section only under license. The United States assay office at New York or the United States mint at San Francisco may, subject to the following provisions, issue licenses on form TGL-17 authorizing the importation, holding, transportation, and exportation of gold which the office or mint is satisfied is imported for prompt reexport.

(1) *Notation upon entry.*—Upon the formal entry into the United States of gold intended for prompt reexport, the importer shall declare to the collector of customs at the port where the gold is formally entered that it is entered for prompt reexport. The collector shall make a notation of this declaration upon the entry and forward a copy of the entry to the assay office, at New York or the mint at San Francisco, whichever is designated by the importer.

(2) *Application for license.*—The importer shall forthwith file an application on form TG-17 with the assay office at New York or the mint at San Francisco, whichever has been designated to receive a copy of the entry.

(3) *License.*—Upon receipt of the application and after making such investigation of the case as it may deem advisable, the assay office or mint to which the application is made, if satisfied that the gold was imported for prompt reexport, shall issue to the applicant a license on form TGL-17.

SEC. 34. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall issue licenses authorizing the acquisition, transportation, melting or treating, importing, exporting, or earmarking or holding in custody for foreign or domestic account of gold, for purposes other than those specified in articles III and IV, and sections 32 and 33 of this article, which, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act, subject to the following provisions:

(1) *Applications.*—Every application for a license under this section shall be made on form TG-18 and shall be filed in duplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank for the district in which the applicant resides or has his principal place of business. Upon receipt of the application and after making such investigation of the case as it may deem advisable, the Federal Reserve bank shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury the original of the application, together with any supplemental information it may deem appropriate. The Federal Reserve bank shall retain the duplicate of the application for its records.

(2) *Licenses.*—If the issuance of a license is approved, the Federal Reserve bank which received and transmitted the application will be advised by the Secretary of the Treasury and directed to issue a license on form TGL-18. If a license is denied, the Federal Reserve bank will be so advised and shall immediately notify the applicant. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the granting or denying of a license shall be final. If a license is granted, the Federal Reserve bank shall thereupon note upon the duplicate of the application therefor, the date of approval and issuance and the amount of gold specified in such license.

(3) *Reports.*—Within 7 days of the disposition of the gold acquired or held under a license issued under this section, or within 7 days of export, if such exportation is authorized, the licensee shall file a report in duplicate on form TGR-18 with the Federal Reserve bank through which the license was issued. Upon receipt of such report, the Federal Reserve bank shall transmit the original thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury and retain the duplicate for its records.

## ARTICLE VI. PURCHASE OF GOLD BY MINTS

SEC. 35.—The mints, subject to the conditions specified in these regulations, and the general regulations governing the mints, are authorized to purchase:

- (a) Gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and which shall not have entered into monetary or industrial use;
- (b) Unmelted scrap gold;
- (c) Gold (*other than United States gold coin*) imported into the United States after January 30, 1934; and
- (d) Such other gold (*other than United States gold coin*) as may be authorized from time to time by rulings<sup>1</sup> of the Secretary of the Treasury.

*Provided, however,* That no gold shall be purchased by any mint or assay office under the provisions of this article which, in the opinion of the mint, has been held at any time in noncompliance with the act of March 9, 1933, any Executive orders or orders of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder, or in noncompliance with any regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pursuant thereto or which, in the opinion of the mint, has been acquired and held, transported, melted or treated or held in custody in violation of the Act or of regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations.

SEC. 36. Deposits.—Deposits of gold described in section 35 and rulings issued thereunder will be received in amounts of not less than 1 troy ounce of fine gold when deposited in the following forms: nuggets, grains, and dust which are in their native state free from earth and stone, or nearly so, retort sponge, lumps, unmelted scrap, coins, bars, kings, buttons, and filings, clippings, pieces, and the like. Deposits of gold shall not contain less than 200 parts of gold in 1,000 by assay. In the case of gold forwarded to a mint by mail or express, a letter of transmittal shall be sent with each package. When there is a material discrepancy between the actual and invoice weights of a deposit, further action in regard to it will be deferred pending communication with the depositor.

SEC. 37. Rejection of gold by mint.—Deposits of gold which do not conform to the requirements of sections 35 or 36, or which otherwise are unsuitable for mint treatment shall be rejected and returned to the person delivering the same at his risk and expense. Any deposit of gold which has been held at any time in noncompliance with the Act of March 9, 1933, any Executive Orders or Orders of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder, or in noncompliance with any regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pur-

<sup>1</sup> See appendix, pp. 30, 31, 32, 33 for General Rulings issued under this section.

suant thereto, or in noncompliance with the Act and any regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations, or any licenses issued pursuant thereto or hereto may be held subject to the penalties provided in Section 12 hereof, or Sections 2 or 3 of said Act of March 9, 1933.

SEC. 38. Gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.—(1) The mints shall not purchase any gold under clause (a) of section 35 unless the deposit of such gold is accompanied by a properly executed affidavit as follows:

An affidavit on form TG-19 shall be filed with each delivery of gold by persons who have recovered such gold by mining or panning in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof: *Provided, however,* That such persons delivering gold in the form of nuggets or dust having an aggregate weight of not more than 5 ounces, which they have recovered from mining or panning in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, may accompany such delivery with full and complete information on form TG-19 without the requirement of an oath.

An affidavit on form TG-20 shall be filed with each delivery of gold by persons who have recovered such gold from gold-bearing materials in the regular course of their business of operating a custom mill, smelter, or refinery.

An affidavit on form TG-21 together with a statement also under oath giving (a) the names of the persons from whom gold was purchased; (b) amount and description of each lot of gold purchased; (c) the location of the mine or placer deposit from which each lot was taken; and (d) the period within which such gold was taken from the mine or placer deposit, shall be filed with each such delivery of gold by persons who have purchased such gold directly from the persons who have mined or panned such gold.

In addition such persons shall show that the gold was acquired, held, melted and treated, and transported by them in accordance with a license issued pursuant to section 23 hereof, or that such acquisition, holding, melting and treating, and transportation is permitted under article II without necessity of holding a license.

SEC. 39. Unmelted scrap gold.—No deposit of unmelted scrap gold shall be accepted unless accompanied by a properly executed affidavit on form TG-22. In addition the depositors of such gold shall establish to the satisfaction of the mint that the gold was acquired, held, and transported by them in accordance with a license issued pursuant to these regulations.

SEC. 40. Imported gold.—The mints are authorized to purchase only such gold imported into the United States as has been in customs custody throughout the period in which it shall have been situated within the customs limits of the continental United States, and then only subject to the following provisions:

(1) *Notation upon entry.*—Upon formal entry into the United States of any gold intended for sale to a mint under this article, the importer shall declare to the collector of customs at the port of entry where the gold is formally entered that the gold is entered for such sale. The collector shall make a notation of this declaration upon the entry and forward a copy to the mint designated by the importer.

(2) Upon the deposit of the gold with the mint designated by the importer, the importer shall file an affidavit executed in duplicate on form TG-23.

**SEC. 41. Records and reports.**—Every person delivering gold in accordance with this article, who is required to be licensed to hold gold, shall keep an exact record of all gold mined, acquired, and all deliveries of gold made by such person as provided in section 26 hereof and shall file with the mint which issued the license the reports required under section 27 hereof. The mints shall not purchase gold under the provisions of this article from any person who has failed to comply with these regulations or the terms of his license.

**SEC. 42. Purchase price.**—The mints shall pay for all gold purchased by them in accordance with this article \$35.00 (less one fourth of 1 percent) per troy ounce of fine gold, but shall retain from such purchase price an amount equal to all mint charges. This price may be changed by the Secretary of the Treasury without notice other than by notice of such change mailed or telegraphed to the mints.

#### ARTICLE VII. SALE OF GOLD BY MINTS

**SEC. 43.** Each mint is authorized to sell gold to persons holding licenses on form TGL-13 or TGL-14, or to persons authorized under section 21 of these regulations to acquire such gold for use in industry, profession, or art: *Provided, however,* That no mint may sell gold to any person in an amount which, in the opinion of such mint, exceeds the amount actually required by such person for a period of 3 months. Prior to the sale of any gold under this article, the mint shall require the purchaser to execute and file in duplicate an affidavit on form TG-24, or, if such purchaser is in the business of furnishing gold for use in industries, professions, and arts, on form TG-25. The mints are authorized to refuse to sell gold in amounts less than 25 ounces, and shall not sell gold under the provisions of this article to any person who has failed to comply with these regulations or the terms of his license.

**SEC. 44. Sale price.**—The mints shall charge for all gold sold under this article \$35.00 (plus one fourth of 1 percent) per troy ounce of fine gold plus the regular mint charges. This price may be changed

by the Secretary of the Treasury without notice other than by notice of such change mailed or telegraphed to the mints.

#### ARTICLE VIII. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SEC. 45. Licenses issued by the United States mints and assay offices on Form TGL-4 and TGL-4A, shall until June 1, 1934, be deemed licenses under section 23 hereof. Such licenses on Form TGL-4 will authorize the licensee until June 1, 1934, to acquire—

(1) gold held under License TGL-4 or TGL-4A or under License TGL-12, TGL-13, or TGL-14 issued pursuant to these regulations;

(2) unmelted scrap gold from persons who acquired and hold such gold lawfully; or

(3) gold bullion from the mint which issued his license;

and to hold, transport, melt and treat, gold now lawfully held or so acquired in amounts authorized by the license. Such licenses on Form TGL-4A will authorize the licensee until June 1, 1934, to acquire and hold unmelted scrap gold:

(1) held under License TGL-4A or under License TGL-12, issued pursuant to these regulations; or

(2) from persons who acquired and hold unmelted scrap gold lawfully;

and to hold and transport unmelted scrap gold now lawfully held or so acquired in amounts authorized by the license.

SEC. 46. Licenses to hold gold in custody, issued by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury on forms TGL-1 and TGL-2 up to and including June 1, 1934, shall be deemed licenses to hold such gold in custody subject to the conditions prescribed therein, unless sooner terminated by the terms thereof.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Approved:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,  
THE WHITE HOUSE.

## APPENDIX

### GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

AN ACT To protect the currency system of the United States, to provide for the better use of the monetary gold stock of the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Gold Reserve Act of 1934."*

SEC. 2. (a) Upon the approval of this Act all right, title, and interest, and every claim of the Federal Reserve Board, of every Federal Reserve bank, and of every Federal Reserve agent, in and to any and all gold coin and gold bullion shall pass to and are hereby vested in the United States; and in payment therefor credits in equivalent amounts in dollars are hereby established in the Treasury in the accounts authorized under the sixteenth paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as heretofore and by this Act amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 467). Balances in such accounts shall be payable in gold certificates, which shall be in such form and in such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. All gold so transferred, not in the possession of the United States, shall be held in custody for the United States and delivered upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve agents shall give such instructions and shall take such action as may be necessary to assure that such gold shall be so held and delivered.

(b) Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended in the following respects:

(1) The third sentence of the first paragraph is amended to read as follows: "They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank."

(2) So much of the third sentence of the second paragraph as precedes the proviso is amended to read as follows: "The collateral security thus offered shall be notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances acquired under the provisions of section 13 of this Act, or bills of exchange endorsed by a member bank of any Federal Reserve district and purchased under the provisions of section 14 of this Act, or bankers' acceptances purchased under the provisions of said section 14, or gold certificates:".

(3) The first sentence of the third paragraph is amended to read as follows: "Every Federal Reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold certificates or lawful money of not less than 35 per centum against its deposits and reserves in gold certificates of not less than 40 per centum against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation: *Provided, however,* That when the Federal Reserve agent holds gold certificates as collateral for Federal Reserve notes issued to the bank such gold certificates shall be counted as part of the reserve which such bank is required to maintain against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation."

(4) The fifth and sixth sentences of the third paragraph are amended to read as follows: "Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury of the United States shall be paid out of the redemption fund and returned to the Federal Reserve banks through which they were originally issued, and thereupon such Federal Reserve bank shall, upon demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, reimburse such redemption fund in lawful money or, if such Federal Reserve notes have been redeemed by the Treasurer in gold certificates, then such funds shall be reimbursed to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold certificates, and such Federal Reserve bank shall, so long as any of its Federal Reserve notes remain outstanding, maintain with the Treasurer in gold certificates an amount sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary to provide for all redemptions to be made by the Treasurer. Federal Reserve notes received by the Treasurer otherwise than for redemption may be exchanged for gold certificates out of the redemption fund hereinafter provided and returned to the Reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or they may be returned to such bank for the credit of the United States."

(5) The fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs are amended to read as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board shall require each Federal Reserve bank to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold certificates sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the Federal Reserve notes issued to such bank, but in no event less than 5 per centum of the total amount of notes issued less the amount of gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve agent as collateral security; but such deposit of gold certificates shall be counted and included as part of the 40 per centum reserve hereinbefore required. The Board shall have the right, acting through the Federal Reserve agent, to grant in whole or in part, or to reject entirely the application of any Federal Reserve bank for Federal Reserve notes; but to the extent that such application may be granted the Federal Reserve Board shall, through its local Federal Reserve agent, supply Federal Reserve notes to the banks so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of the notes issued to it and shall pay such rate of interest as may be established by the Federal Reserve Board on only that amount of such notes which equals the total amount of its outstanding Federal Reserve notes less the amount of gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve agent as collateral security. Federal Reserve notes issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, together with such notes of such Federal Reserve bank as may be issued under section 18 of this Act upon security of United States 2 per centum Government bonds, become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

"Any Federal Reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal Reserve notes by depositing with the Federal Reserve agent its Federal Reserve notes, gold certificates, or lawful money of the United States. Federal Reserve notes so deposited shall not be reissued, except upon compliance with the conditions of an original issue.

"The Federal Reserve agent shall hold such gold certificates or lawful money available exclusively for exchange for the outstanding Federal Reserve notes when offered by the Reserve bank of which he is a director. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the Federal Reserve Board shall require the Federal Reserve agent to transmit to the Treasurer

of the United States so much of the gold certificates held by him as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes as may be required for the exclusive purpose of the redemption of such Federal Reserve notes, but such gold certificates when deposited with the Treasurer shall be counted and considered as if collateral security on deposit with the Federal Reserve agent."

(6) The eighth paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"All Federal Reserve notes and all gold certificates and lawful money issued to or deposited with any Federal Reserve agent under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act shall hereafter be held for such agent, under such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, in the joint custody of himself and the Federal Reserve bank to which he is accredited. Such agent and such Federal Reserve bank shall be jointly liable for the safe-keeping of such Federal Reserve notes, gold certificates, and lawful money. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed to prohibit a Federal Reserve agent from depositing gold certificates with the Federal Reserve Board, to be held by such Board subject to his order, or with the Treasurer of the United States for the purposes authorized by law."

(7) The sixteenth paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold or of gold certificates with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States when tendered by any Federal Reserve bank or Federal Reserve agent for credit to its or his account with the Federal Reserve Board. The Secretary shall prescribe by regulation the form of receipt to be issued by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer to the Federal Reserve bank or Federal Reserve agent making the deposit, and a duplicate of such receipt shall be delivered to the Federal Reserve Board by the Treasurer at Washington upon proper advices from any Assistant Treasurer that such deposit has been made. Deposits so made shall be held subject to the orders of the Federal Reserve Board and shall be payable in gold certificates on the order of the Federal Reserve Board to any Federal Reserve bank or Federal Reserve agent at the Treasury or at the Subtreasury of the United States nearest the place of business of such Federal Reserve bank or such Federal Reserve agent. The order used by the Federal Reserve Board in making such payments shall be signed by the governor or vice governor, or such other officers or members as the Board may by regulation prescribe. The form of such order shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

(8) The eighteenth paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"Deposits made under this section standing to the credit of any Federal Reserve bank with the Federal Reserve Board shall, at the option of said bank, be counted as part of the lawful reserve which it is required to maintain against outstanding Federal Reserve notes, or as a part of the reserve it is required to maintain against deposits."

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations issued hereunder, with the approval of the President, prescribe the conditions under which gold may be acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked: (a) for industrial, professional, and artistic use; (b) by the Federal Reserve banks for the purpose of settling international balances; and, (c) for such other purposes as in his judgment are not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act. Gold in any form may be acquired, transported, melted

or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account (except on behalf of the United States) only to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, or pursuant to, such regulations. Such regulations may exempt from the provisions of this section, in whole or in part, gold situated in the Philippine Islands or other places beyond the limits of the continental United States.

SEC. 4. Any gold withheld, acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody, in violation of this Act or of any regulations issued hereunder, or licenses issued pursuant thereto, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law; and in addition any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Act or of any such regulations or licenses, shall be subject to a penalty equal to twice the value of the gold in respect of which such failure occurred.

SEC. 5. No gold shall hereafter be coined, and no gold coin shall hereafter be paid out or delivered by the United States: *Provided, however,* That coinage may continue to be executed by the mints of the United States for foreign countries in accordance with the Act of January 29, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 367). All gold coin of the United States shall be withdrawn from circulation, and, together with all other gold owned by the United States, shall be formed into bars of such weights and degrees of fineness as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

SEC. 6. Except to the extent permitted in regulations which may be issued hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, no currency of the United States shall be redeemed in gold: *Provided, however,* That gold certificates owned by the Federal Reserve banks shall be redeemed at such times and in such amounts as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, are necessary to maintain the equal purchasing power of every kind of currency of the United States: *And provided further,* That the reserve for United States notes and for Treasury notes of 1890, and the security for gold certificates (including the gold certificates held in the Treasury for credits payable therein) shall be maintained in gold bullion equal to the dollar amounts required by law, and the reserve for Federal Reserve notes shall be maintained in gold certificates, or in credits payable in gold certificates maintained with the Treasurer of the United States under section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as heretofore and by this Act amended.

No redemptions in gold shall be made except in gold bullion bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office in an amount equivalent at the time of redemption to the currency surrendered for such purpose.

SEC. 7. In the event that the weight of the gold dollar shall at any time be reduced, the resulting increase in value of the gold held by the United States (including the gold held as security for gold certificates and as a reserve for any United States notes and for Treasury notes of 1890) shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt; and, in the event that the weight of the gold dollar shall at any time be increased, the resulting decrease in value of the gold held as a reserve for any United States notes and for Treasury notes of 1890, and as security for gold certificates shall be compensated by transfers of gold bullion from the general fund, and there is hereby appropriated an amount sufficient to

provide for such transfers and to cover the decrease in value of the gold in the general fund.

SEC. 8. Section 3700 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 734) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3700. With the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase gold in any amounts, at home or abroad, with any direct obligations, coin, or currency of the United States, authorized by law, or with any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest; any provision of law relating to the maintenance of parity, or limiting the purposes for which any of such obligations, coin, or currency, may be issued, or requiring any such obligations to be offered as a popular loan or on a competitive basis, or to be offered or issued at not less than par, to the contrary notwithstanding. All gold so purchased shall be included as an asset of the general fund of the Treasury."

SEC. 9. Section 3699 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 733) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3699. The Secretary of the Treasury may anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he may sell gold in any amounts, at home or abroad, in such manner and at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, and the proceeds of any gold so sold shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell the gold which is required to be maintained as a reserve or as security for currency issued by the United States, only to the extent necessary to maintain such currency at a parity with the gold dollar."

SEC. 10. (a) For the purpose of stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, directly or through such agencies as he may designate, is authorized, for the account of the fund established in this section, to deal in gold and foreign exchange and such other instruments of credit and securities as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this section. An annual audit of such funds shall be made and a report thereof submitted to the President.

(b) To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of this section there is hereby appropriated, out of the receipts which are directed to be covered into the Treasury under section 7 hereof, the sum of \$2,000,000,000, which sum when available shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a stabilization fund (hereinafter called the "fund") under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, whose decisions shall be final and not be subject to review by any other officer of the United States. The fund shall be available for expenditure, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and in his discretion, for any purpose in connection with carrying out the provisions of this section, including the investment and reinvestment in direct obligations of the United States of any portions of the fund which the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, may from time to time determine are not currently required for stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar. The proceeds of all sales and investments and all earnings and interest accruing under the operations of this section shall be paid into the fund and shall be available for the purposes of the fund.

(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire two years after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated; but the President may extend such period for not more than one additional year after such date by proclamation recognizing the continuance of such emergency.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, with the approval of the President, such rules and regulations as the Secretary may deem necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 12. Paragraph (b) (2), of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933 (Public, Numbered 10, Seventy-third Congress), is amended by adding two new sentences at the end thereof, reading as follows:

"Nor shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed in any event at more than 60 per centum of its present weight. The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct, and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him, from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section in his judgment may require; except that such powers shall expire two years after the date of enactment of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended, but the President may extend such period for not more than one additional year after such date by proclamation recognizing the continuance of such emergency."

Paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of section 43, title III, of an Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended by adding at the end of said paragraph (2) the following:

"The President, in addition to the authority to provide for the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio so fixed, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is further authorized to cause to be issued and delivered to the tenderer of silver for coinage, silver certificates in lieu of the standard silver dollars to which the tenderer would be entitled and in an amount in dollars equal to the number of coined standard silver dollars that the tenderer of such silver for coinage would receive in standard silver dollars.

"The President is further authorized to issue silver certificates in such denominations as he may prescribe against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars or subsidiary currency for the redemption of such silver certificates.

"The President is authorized, in his discretion, to prescribe different terms and conditions and to make different charges, or to collect different seigniorage, for the coinage of silver of foreign production than for the coinage of silver produced in the United States or its dependencies. The silver certificates herein referred to shall be issued, delivered, and circulated substantially in conformity with the law now gov-

erning existing silver certificates, except as may herein be expressly provided to the contrary, and shall have and possess all of the privileges and the legal tender characteristics of existing silver certificates now in the Treasury of the United States, or in circulation.

"The President is authorized, in addition to other powers, to reduce the weight of the standard silver dollar in the same percentage that he reduces the weight of the gold dollar.

"The President is further authorized to reduce and fix the weight of subsidiary coins so as to maintain the parity of such coins with the standard silver dollar and with the gold dollar."

SEC. 13. All actions, regulations, rules, orders, and proclamations heretofore taken, promulgated, made or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Act of March 9, 1933, or under section 43 or section 45 of title III of the Act of May 12, 1933, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 14. (a) The Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) By adding at the end of section 1 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 752; Supp. VII, title 31, sec. 752), a new paragraph as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time, when he deems it to be in the public interest, offer such bonds otherwise than as a popular loan and he may make allotments in full, or reject or reduce allotments upon any applications whether or not the offering was made as a popular loan."

(2) By inserting in section 8 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 771), after the words "certificates of indebtedness", a comma and the words "Treasury bills".

(3) By striking out the figures "\$7,500,000,000" where they appear in section 18 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 753) and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$10,000,000,000."

(4) By adding thereto two new sections, as follows:

"SEC. 19. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any obligations authorized by this Act may be issued for the purchase, redemption, or refunding, at or before maturity, of any outstanding bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury bills, of the United States, or to obtain funds for such purchase, redemption, or refunding, under such rules, regulations, terms, and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"SEC. 20. The Secretary of the Treasury may issue any obligations authorized by this Act and maturing not more than one year from the date of their issue on a discount basis and payable at maturity without interest. Any such obligations may also be offered for sale on a competitive basis under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the decisions of the Secretary in respect of any issue shall be final."

(b) Section 6 of the Victory Liberty Loan Act (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 767; Supp. VII, title 31, secs. 767-767a) is amended by striking out the words "for refunding purposes", together with the preceding comma, at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue gold certificates in such form and in such denominations as he may determine, against any gold held by the Treasurer of the United States, except the gold fund held as a reserve for any United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890.

The amount of gold certificates issued and outstanding shall at no time exceed the value, at the legal standard, of the gold so held against gold certificates.

SEC. 15. As used in this Act the term "United States" means the Government of the United States; the term "the continental United States" means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska; the term "currency of the United States" means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, gold certificates, silver certificates, Federal Reserve notes, and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations; and the term "person" means any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, including the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Reserve banks, and Federal Reserve agents. Wherever reference is made in this Act to equivalents as between dollars or currency of the United States and gold, one dollar or one dollar face amount of any currency of the United States equals such a number of grains of gold, nine tenths fine, as, at the time referred to, are contained in the standard unit of value, that is, so long as the President shall not have altered by proclamation the weight of the gold dollar under the authority of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, as heretofore and by this Act amended, twenty-five and eight tenths grains of gold, nine tenths fine, and thereafter such a number of grains of gold, nine tenths fine, as the President shall have fixed under such authority.

SEC. 16. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 17. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1934.

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EXTENDING POWERS CONFERRED BY SECTION 10 OF THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934  
AND SECTION 43 OF THE ACT APPROVED MAY 12, 1933

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934 (Public, Numbered 87, Seventy-third Congress), provides among other things:

"Sec. 10. \* \* \*

"(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire two years after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated; but the President may extend such period for not more than one additional year after such date by proclamation recognizing the continuance of such emergency."

and

WHEREAS, paragraph (b) (2), of Section 43, Title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933 (Public, Numbered 10, Seventy-third Congress), as amended, provides among other things:

"(2) \* \* \* The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct, and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him, from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section in his judgment may require; except that such powers shall expire two years after the date of enactment of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended, but the President may extend such period for not more than one additional year after such date by proclamation recognizing the continuance of such emergency."

and

WHEREAS, such emergency which existed on January 30, 1934, the date of approval of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934, has not been terminated by international monetary agreement or otherwise, but, on the contrary, continues and has been intensified in divers respects by unsettled conditions in international commerce and finance and in foreign exchange; and

WHEREAS, by virtue of the continuance of such emergency, it is necessary to extend the period during which the powers conferred by said Section 10 of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the powers specified in said paragraph (b) (2), of Section 43, Title III, of said Act approved May 12, 1933, as amended, may be exercised,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Acts of Congress above set forth, and by virtue of all other authority in me vested, recognizing the continuance of the emergency existing on January 30, 1934, do hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare:

That the period of two years within which the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and the powers specified in paragraph (b) (2), of Section 43, Title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, as amended, may be exercised be, and it hereby is, extended for one additional year from January 30, 1936.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 10 day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of [SEAL] the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State.*

## AMENDMENT TO GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

AN ACT To extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, is amended to read as follows:*

*"(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire June 30, 1939, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated."*

Sec. 2. The second sentence added to paragraph (b) (2) of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, by section 12 of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934 is amended to read as follows: "The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct, and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him, from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section in his judgment may require; except that such powers shall expire June 30, 1939, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended."

Approved, January 23, 1937, 2 p. m.

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INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED PURSUANT TO SECTION 8A OF THE PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS  
ISSUED UNDER THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

*To Collectors of Customs in the Continental United States:*

Pursuant to the provisions of section 8a of the Provisional Regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, you are hereby instructed, effective immediately, and regardless of whether said Regulations are otherwise complied with, to refuse entry into the continental United States of gold in any form (including gold in its natural state) exported from Mexico, unless there is filed with you a certificate, duly certified by an officer of the Mexican Government, to the effect that such gold was or may be lawfully exported from Mexico. However, these instructions do not apply to

- (1) "Fabricated gold" as defined in said Gold Regulations.
- (2) Any substance, including gold in its natural state, which you are satisfied, after the filing of an appropriate affidavit by the importer, does not contain more than 5 troy ounces of fine gold per short ton.

HENRY MORGANTHAU, Jr.,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Approved:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,

THE WHITE HOUSE,

*March 11th, 1937.*

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GENERAL RULINGS

GENERAL RULING NO. 1 UNDER THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934, AND REGULATIONS  
ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by Section 8 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and by Section 35 (d) of the Regulations issued thereunder, as amended, I hereby authorize each and every United States mint and assay

office, subject to the conditions in said Regulations and in the general regulations governing the mints and subject to the conditions hereinbelow specified, to purchase at the purchase price prescribed under Section 42 of the said Regulations, as amended, or at such price as may hereafter be prescribed under authority of said section, gold which such mint or assay office is satisfied was refined (or is equivalent to gold refined) from gold-bearing materials imported into the United States, whether such importation occurred before, on, or after January 30, 1934, and whether such gold or gold-bearing materials have been in customs' custody throughout the period in which they have been within the customs' limits of the continental United States.

Before any such gold may be purchased under this ruling, the requirements of paragraph (1), (2), and (3) of Section 32 of the regulations issued under the aforesaid Act must be shown to have been complied with, and in addition the depositor shall have filed an affidavit in duplicate on Form TG-26, together with two duly attested copies of the settlement sheet covering the gold-bearing materials imported; provided, however, that any person hereafter importing gold-bearing materials and offering the gold extracted therefrom for sale to a mint or assay office other than the mint at San Francisco or the assay office at New York must have caused the copy of the entry described in paragraph (1) of said Section 32 and the attested copy of the record described in paragraph (3) of said Section 32, to be forwarded to the mint or assay office to which he is offering the aforesaid gold for sale instead of to the mint at San Francisco or the assay office at New York; and provided further, that gold extracted from gold-bearing materials heretofore imported into the United States may be sold to any United States mint or assay office, but before it is purchased by any other mint or assay office than the one to which the copy of the entry described in paragraph (1) of said Section 32 and the attested copy of the record described in paragraph (3) of said Section 32 were sent, the depositor of such gold shall have caused the aforesaid copy of entry and attested copy of record to be forwarded by the mint or assay office in which they were first filed to the mint or assay office to which he proposes to sell such gold.

The declaration described in paragraph (1) of Section 32, whether made before or after the promulgation of this ruling, shall be deemed to constitute a declaration of intention either of exporting the gold extracted (or the equivalent of the gold extracted) from the gold-bearing materials with respect to which such declaration was made, or of selling the same in accordance with this ruling.

No gold shall be accepted for purchase under authority of this ruling unless it is delivered to the mint and all of the terms of this ruling complied with within seven months from the date of the formal entry into the United States of the gold-bearing materials from which it was extracted.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Dated: FEBRUARY 20, 1934.

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GENERAL RULING NO. 2 UNDER THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934, AND REGULATIONS  
ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and by Section 35 (d) of the Regulations issued thereunder, as amended, I hereby authorize each and every United States mint and assay office, subject to the conditions in said Regulations, and in the general regulations governing the mints and assay offices, and subject to the conditions hereinbelow specified, to purchase at the purchase price prescribed under Section 42 of said Regulations,

as amended, or at such price as may hereafter be prescribed under authority of said section, gold imported into the United States prior to January 31, 1934, which has been in customs' custody throughout the period in which it shall have been within the customs' limits of the continental United States.

No deposit of such gold shall be accepted unless accompanied by an affidavit properly executed in duplicate on Form TG-23. Such gold may be purchased even though the depositor has no license to acquire, hold, or import said gold.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Dated: MARCH 2, 1934.

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GENERAL RULING NO. 3 ISSUED UNDER THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934 AND THE REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 8 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and by subdivision (d) of section 35 of the Provisional Regulations issued thereunder, as amended, I hereby authorize each and every United States mint and assay office, subject to the conditions in said regulations and in the general regulations governing the mints and subject to the conditions hereinbelow specified, to purchase at the purchase price prescribed in section 42 of said Provisional Regulations, as amended, or at such price as may hereafter be prescribed under authority of said section, gold contained in deposits of silver which are receivable by the United States mints and assay offices under the Proclamation of August 9, 1934, provided such mints and assay offices are satisfied—

- (a) that the deposit of gold and silver does not contain more than 200 parts of gold in 1,000 by assay;
- (b) that the gold has not been held at any time in noncompliance with the Act of March 9, 1934, any Executive Order or Orders of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder or in noncompliance with any regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pursuant thereto, and has not been acquired or held, transported, melted, or treated, or held in custody in violation of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 or any regulations or licenses issued thereunder; and
- (c) that the gold was not mixed with such silver for the purpose of selling to the United States gold, which was not eligible for purchase by the United States under subdivisions (a), (b), or (c) of section 35 of the Provisional Regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 or under general rulings No. 1 or 2 issued under subdivision (d) of said section 35 of said regulations.

STEPHEN B. GIBBONS,  
*Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*

AUGUST 31, 1934.

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GENERAL RULING NO. 4 ISSUED UNDER THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934 AND THE REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 8 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and by subdivision (d) of section 35 of the Provisional Regulations issued thereunder, as amended, I hereby authorize each and every United States mint and assay office, subject to the conditions in said regulations and in the general regulations governing the mints and subject to the conditions hereinbelow specified, to purchase at the purchase price prescribed in section 42 of

the Provisional Regulations, as amended, or at such price as may hereafter be prescribed under authority of said section, from any person regularly engaged in an industry, profession, or art in which gold is used, processed, or manufactured, gold filings, clippings, pieces, and the like which were not acquired by such person in such form, but which have accrued directly from, and as a result of, the legitimate, customary, and ordinary conduct of such person's industry, profession, or art.

The mints and assay offices shall not purchase any gold under this ruling unless the deposit of such gold is accompanied by a duly executed affidavit on form TG-27 and unless they are satisfied that the gold was acquired, held, melted and treated, and transported in accordance with a license issued pursuant to section 23 of the Provisional Regulations, or as permitted without a license under Article II or section 21 of such regulations.

No mint or assay office shall purchase under this ruling any gold filings, clippings, pieces or the like from any person who has acquired such gold in such form from any other person.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

NOVEMBER 26, 1934.

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GENERAL RULING NO. 5 ISSUED UNDER THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934 AND THE  
REGULATIONS ISSUED PURSUANT THERETO

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 8 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, and by subdivision (d) of section 35 of the Provisional Regulations issued thereunder, as amended, I hereby authorize each and every United States mint and assay office, subject to the conditions in said regulations and in the general regulations governing the mints and assay offices and subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, to purchase at the price prescribed in section 42 of the Provisional Regulations, as amended, or at such price as may hereafter be prescribed in such section, gold refined from sweeps purchased, subsequent to the date of this ruling, from a United States mint or assay office.

The United States mints and assay offices shall not purchase any gold under this Ruling unless the deposit of such gold is accompanied by a duly executed affidavit on form TG-28.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

DECEMBER 31, 1934.







